

Revolt of Professors at Utah University Most Healthy Sign In Big Struggle for Freedom

Students Encourage Teachers by Joining in Fight Against the Rule by Special Privilege—Situation Shows Absurd Ends Sought by Autocratic Management — "Black Coated Proletariat" Getting Class Conscious.

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

Organizing Secretary, Intercollegiate Socialist Party

THE UNIVERSITY of Utah presents the most noteworthy example of attempted repression of academic freedom and wholesale faculty revolt that has been witnessed in American universities in years. In March of this year four members of the faculty were suddenly informed of their dismissal and two of their reduction in rank. The authorities at first refused to give any reasons for these removals except that they were made "for the good of the service."

When questioned as to the capabilities of the professors, the president declared that he had no fault to find with the efficiency of their teaching or with their character. On being further pressed, he asserted that two faculty members had been discharged because they were out of harmony with the administration, and that the reorganization of the English department necessitated the dismissal of the other two. Criticisms in private of the chairman of the Board of Regents and the university administration were also given as reasons for the action.

THE FACULTY and alumni were not satisfied with these shifting reasons. They demanded an investigation. It was refused. Sixteen resignations on the part of some of the ablest members of the faculty, followed, including those of two deans and five heads of departments.

When I reached Salt Lake City, I found the college in a state of suspended animation. The student body had voted by an overwhelming majority that they would not return to college unless the resigned members of the faculty were appeased. No one seemed quite certain whether there would be any University of Utah—or at least, any student body worth mentioning—next season.

"During the last few years conditions have seemed to me to be rapidly changing at the University," declared Prof. Byron Cummings, resigned dean of the department of Arts and Sciences. "We seem to be continually drifting toward a policy of repression, opportunism and dictatorship. I have no sympathy with the idea that an institution of learning must be a monarchy. That principle has no place in a democratic commonwealth such as Utah should be. Unless the University of Utah is to be a place where men and women are to deal frankly and openly with each other and where the young men and women of the state are to be taught to think and act for themselves and have a respected voice and part in the affairs of the institution, I do not see how we are going to train them to be self-respecting, independent and capable citizens of a commonwealth. An education that is less than this has no right to be called higher education and I desire no share in its promotion."

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE, represented in the Mormon Church, in its industrial, religious and political phases, had, with other forces, been endeavoring to impose its will on the University for the past few years.* Professors had been admonished for analyzing the

*When one considers the industrial ramifications of the Mormon Church, its ownership of the great Zion Cooperative Stores, its control of banks, public utility corporations, railroads, the salt industry, hotels, etc., one gets a vague idea of its power for good or evil.

SEND IN THE FACTS

The American Socialist wants to know to what extent the truth is being suppressed and how the education of the people is being tampered with by the Money Power, not only in the colleges and universities, but in the high schools and the elementary schools as well.

In this crusade, therefore, the American Socialist appeals to the workers in the schools, to the great army of teachers, to send in their stories, to tell about the obstacles that confront them in their efforts to tell the truth, and the reign of terror exerted over the teachers everywhere by the rule of gold.

Tell us how you are shackled. We want to publish these facts. If you do not care to have your name used, for fear of losing your job, your name will not be used. But we want to know what you know and how you feel. Help in this crusade to free the schools from the greed of gold.

public utilities bill for the state legislature; for inaugurating surveys of the Utah cities which indicated the financial burden to the workers of supporting the Mormon Church; for mentioning the name of the Church of England too frequently in courses on the development of English literature; for privately commenting on the intellectual calibre of Mormon women present at local dances; for criticising the artistic effect of the appearance of a cupid on Brigham Young's portrait; for permitting Democratic attacks on the senior senator from Utah to appear in the Educational Review and for failure to conform generally with the teachings of the all inclusive special interest of Utah.

The University, furthermore, gave the professors very little control over the policies of the college. Members of the faculty were hired only for one year; at any time they were likely to be informed that their services at the end of the year were no longer required. No reason for the dismissal need be given. They were not consulted regarding many of the vital policies of the school, and frequently their petitions were absolutely ignored by the board of regents.

"We in the Utah faculty are distinctly made to feel that we are merely employees, clerks, HIRELINGS and that we should not presume to make suggestions as a body to the regents," declared Prof. Charles T. Vorhies, resigned professor of Botany. "I believe the faculty records fail to show that we have had even courteous reply to the suggestion that the tenure of office for faculty members be considered. Even the American right of dignified petition is practically denied."

"In October, 1913," declared Prof. H. A. Mattill, another resigned professor, "after the dismissal of a member of the faculty for insufficient reasons, the faculty addressed to the board of regents a very seriously considered communication in which they set forth their stand with reference to tenure of office, their right to a voice in the development of the educational policy of the university, and the personal rights of the individual faculty members to freedom of speech and action in political and other matters. It was the hope of the faculty that this communication might lead to a frank

discussion of matters with the board of regents and a better understanding on both sides. Instead, the faculty received from the secretary of the board of regents a curt note to the effect that the communication had been received and laid on the table."

"IT IS BECOMING a question," said one professor, "as to whether a professor of this institution shall be allowed to be a citizen as well as an instructor, or whether he shall confine his activities to teaching, eating, gardening, sleeping and occasional sociability. I do not say that any religious body has ever formally decided to repress criticism but I do say that the large number of individual cases of attempted repression has made the professors believe that the only safe course is in absolute conformity with the will of the dominant power in the state."

Another element in the situation was the belief on the part of the college president that some of the professors were conspiring to remove him from office. This fear, which, according to most of the professors, was groundless, was one of the factors leading to the discharge and demotion of some of the professors.

When the reasons for the removals were presented to the Board, its members stated that the situation resolved itself into the question of the removal of the valuable college president or of the faculty members who were out of harmony with him, and that, inasmuch as the services of the president were worth more to the university and the community than were those of the professors, the Board would uphold the president's action without investigation.

On March 17th, the Board of Regents in a public statement, in explaining its refusal to investigate and its ratification of the action of the president, defended the privilege of free speech in the university. "In a way," according to the committee of inquiry of the American Association of University Professors, headed by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia, "the action was sufficient to give any member of the faculty an adequate reason for resigning for with."

"It is argued to the board," reads the statement, "that professors and instructors should have the right of free speech and free action. This cannot be and is not questioned. The board, however, has the same right to say that its privilege is reciprocal. When the rights of the two clash, then it is for the board to determine which is right and which course serves, or is mimical to, the best interests of the university. Some one must have the right and responsibility to decide such matters, and the law has vested it in the board. Professor Wise, for instance, has seen fit to belittle the university and to speak in an uncomplimentary way about the administration. That is his privilege. It is also the right and privilege of the president and the board to say that his course is wrong and to refuse to reappoint him. Prof. Wise may then go to another institution and state, where his views and those of the governing board may coincide, if there is any place where an employee is permitted to belittle his employer, that he employs him and to criticize its management unjustly."

"Dr. Knowlton has seen fit to speak very disrespectfully, if not insultingly, of the chairman of the board of regents. (In private conversation he said.) From his standpoint this doubtless means that he has exercised his inalienable rights of free thought, free speech and free action. But the president and the board also have an equal right to free thought, free speech and free action, with the result that the president's board does not agree with Dr. Knowlton's sentiments; he may hereafter find an institution and state where similar sentiments against the presiding officer of the governing board may be approved. If so that is where he belongs."

THAT IS freedom of thought, of speech, of action, at the University of Utah! Surely professors there may criticize the august board of regents; may say things with which the board does not agree. They are perfectly free to do this. No obstacle will be placed in their way. Only this—if they exercise their freedom, their broad right to speak the mouths of themselves and children; their scholastic head is lopped off, and, with a reputation of a fault finder, a rebel, they are compelled to seek another job. They are the ones who are giving their lives in the building up of the university, they are intimately acquainted with its educational problems. Yet, they have no say in the determination of those problems, and they must not criticize, under pain of dismissal, the actions of the board of politicians and business men who are generally exceedingly ill equipped to wrestle with questions of modern education in any intelligent manner. Speaking of these more technical aspects of college administration at the University of Utah, the Committee of Inquiry of the American Association of University Professors further declared:

"This position (of the Board of Regents) seems to the Committee to show that the board fails to understand, or at least to act upon, three fundamental facts, namely, that every institution of public education, and especially a state university, requires for its successful operation the respect of the public; that there can be no sure hold upon public confidence without an unflinching readiness to face publicity in regard to all official acts and policies;

WOMEN AND THEIR FIGHT FOR THE FRANCHISE

By EUGENE V. DEBS

WE HAVE a great opportunity to broaden, deepen and vitalize our revolutionary propaganda if we will but take advantage of it. Equal suffrage is now an issue of more than a perfunctory nature. The women are fighting for their political rights and are determined to have them. It is true that our platform asserts these rights, but we are to be satisfied with a mere platform declaration and allow the women to fight their battles against the tremendous power arrayed against them alone?

There are not a few socialists who regard the matter of equal suffrage with indifference and who dismiss the whole question of woman's political rights as a mere incident in the social revolution. I am decidedly at variance with these comrades, believing as I have always believed, and now more strongly than ever, that woman's fight to have her political disability removed and to be given the rights of a human being and the standing of a citizen is a vital issue of itself and that it is the duty of every socialist to champion their cause and to help them win a victory that will not only mark a distinct advance toward democracy and freedom but will mean quite as much for men in its results as it will for women themselves.

ANYONE WHO is not positively with the women in this struggle to enfranchise themselves and doing his share to conquer the opposition and win the day for political equality may as well be counted against them, and the fact that he subscribes to a platform that declares in favor of such equality and nominally gives his assent to that doctrine scarcely changes his status as an opponent of the suffrage movement.

This year and the next will witness a most extraordinary agitation of the woman question in the United States. We will either be in this agitation to our very decided advantage or we will be out of it to our equally decided disadvantage. As socialists we ought to be at the head and front of it. Our party was the first to declare for equal rights and it is an essential part of the socialist program and the socialist mission.

There are hundreds of women, now socialists, especially in the states where women now vote, that become socialists through the espousal of their cause and the championing of their rights by socialists and their attendance at socialist meetings due primarily to their interest in woman suffrage.

In seven states have the legislatures adopted resolutions whereby an amendment giving women the right to vote is to be submitted at the fall elections this year or next year. This amendment will be voted on this fall in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Next fall it will be voted on in the states of Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia. Tennessee, Arkansas and some other states have taken the preliminary steps toward the submission of the question to a popular vote. In several other states the resolution to submit was defeated by a narrow margin and in these states the question is bound to come up again. On the whole the agitation is spreading and is becoming more and more determined and it is but a question of time before it will be crowned with complete victory in every state of the union.

FOR THE PRESENT and until the fall campaign is over the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey should have our special attention. In these states the campaign is already in full swing and the Socialist party should be the recognized champion of the women in the splendid fight they are making for the ballot. Every local ought to organize a woman's meeting and celebrate some day as woman's day. Every state organization in these four states should back up these meetings and contribute to their success, while the national party should cooperate with the state and local organizations in making the most thorough campaign possible by the Socialist party in behalf of the women fighting for political equality.

Nothing the Socialist party could do at this time would more certainly vitalize it in every fibre and put it in fighting fettle, and nothing would more certainly produce a harvest of good and permanent results.

Let the women of these several states but understand that the Socialist party is wholeheartedly and enthusiastically with them in their fight and they will tax their energies to crowd every socialist hall and to make every socialist meeting a success. In this I speak from experience. I have recently addressed a number of extraordinarily large and successful mass meetings and in almost every instance the women, many of them non socialists but suffragists, had been the hardest workers, and each of the meetings that was either handled by the women or advertised as a woman's meeting was a conspicuous success.

IT WOULD BE sheer betrayal of our party to let this great opportunity go by unimproved. The socialist propaganda can be made to throb with new life and progress as never before in these Eastern states if the socialists throw in their lot with the women and fight with all their energy to put through the suffrage amendment in November, and if this is not done it will simply mean that the Socialist party is unable to measure up to its greatest opportunity.

and that the only effective way in which any public body can meet serious charges brought by responsible persons is by not merely permitting but demanding a searching and open inquiry into its methods."

The University of Utah situation shows to what absurd ends autocratic management of the modern university whether state or private, leads. Here is a Board of Regents or Trustees, largely ignorant of educational questions and generally allied with the forces of reaction possessing almost absolute power. Further down comes the president, (occupying a similar position to that of the superintendent of a factory), as one agency interpreting the action of the regents to the working teaching staff, and vice versa. On the lowest rung of the ladder appear the intellectual proletariat who do the actual work, who know the problems of their educational factory but who possess practically no voice in its management.

The University of Utah case furthermore shows once more the manner in which a great special privilege, be it industrial, political or religious—and the Mormon Church is all of these—is in an organized or an unorganized manner, eternally striving to make the teachings in

the institutions of higher learning conform with its interests.

FINALLY, THE incident is significant in throwing light on the growing class consciousness of "the black coated proletariat," and their ever growing demand that they will possess a real voice in the government of the educational system. As a result of this revolt be it said, even the University of Utah has adopted "radical and excellently conceived alterations" in its plan of administration. Whether these changes will be permanent, it is too early to present writing to say.

The manner in which the newly formed American Association of University Professors has leapt into the fray, urging all professors to withhold their applications from the University until the publication of its report, presents another example of increasing solidarity.

Finally, the attitude of the students—the majority of them sons and daughters of Mormons—toward the problem is a sign of emancipation. All in all the "strike" in the Utah College is one of the most healthy signs—from the standpoint of lovers of freedom—that has been observed in college life in years.

PUSH PHILOSOPHY

By LINCOLN PHIFER

One reason why the plutes wish a stiff note to be written to Germany is that, in case of war, there are German vessels interned in American ports to the value of half a billion dollars, which would become contraband and subject to seizure for the grabbers.

After all, it is Rockefeller and not Lawson who is in prison. And it is Rockefeller and not Lawson who has been convicted at the bar of public opinion.

While speaking of Jesus, Bruno and other victims of free speech, let us not forget the modern martyr, Pat Quinlan.

Roosevelt is being punished for his authorization of the Alton and Tennessee Coal and Iron steals, by being denied publicity on account of having shouted, Stop, thief, until he himself was caught.

While there is crime, there are also criminals. Capitalism is the crime, but men like Morgan, who play the crooked game against the interest of the whole people, are criminals. If there was a single law enforced against the rich, they would have been imprisoned long ago.

Capitalism absolutely refuses to open any mills except to supply war's need. They need a war in order to keep up their only remaining business.

Since the plutes absolutely refuse to open the mills for supplying peaceful needs and employing the idle, it is time for the nation to seize them as a war measure which they have made necessary, and operate them for the good of all.

The people have not been informed about it, and congress has not authorized it, yet the fact that Edison and Wright have been retained by the navy department to invent means of slaughter proves that preparations for war are well under way. And they call this republic a government by representatives of the people, when the people have never been consulted at all.

The nations are being ruled by half a dozen royal and wealthy families who have usurped all power and stand for nothing but loot. Down with monarchy! Down with oligarchy!

New York City has never protected the west. Now let her defend herself.

Edison working in the interest of future slaughter is science becoming the bound slave of barbarism.

As well be under tribute to even more British and German capitalists, as to be wholly under tribute to American capitalists of the Rockefeller and Morgan stripe.

Nobody ever suggested that Socialism would be as vicious and impractical as capitalism now is.

The New York Call is right. Christian Endeavorers seem to have expressed their belief that Rockefeller will go to Heaven, it is well for the workers to shun that place. Safety first should be the motto.

It seems that Holt was murdered in prison for handling a little dynamite against rich criminals, so that Morgan might be free to sell dynamite by wholesale and thus help to slaughter hundreds of thousands of workers.

War bonds were issued without consulting one of the parties to the contract, the people. Therefore they are illegal. Workers should begin an immediate campaign for the repudiation of all war bonds.

Perhaps, after all, it would be cheaper to let the bond-tied, franchise-bound nations default and go bankrupt, and then organize society anew on a free and rational basis.

To the masters of Industry: Either open industries and put the people to work, or else step aside and let the workers help themselves. This is merely a "note," but it is more diplomacy than robbers deserve.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor will be the speaker at the Indianapolis, Ind., Socialists' annual picnic in Riverside Park, July 31. Socialists from all over the state will attend.

The charge is made that the educational system of Wisconsin was turned over to the conservative and reactionary elements by the General Assembly accompanied by a drunk on revelry in which those whose votes were considered doubtful were entertained and lined up for the measure while they were in an exceedingly joyous condition. One particularly vitriolic anti-Socialist statesman was found in an ante-room sleeping off a drunk. The scandal has created a great deal of comment throughout the State.

North Dakota Democrats are going to steal Socialist party thunder next year by advocating government owned warehouses, the grading and regulation of grain, and the issuance of loans by Uncle Sam up to 80 per cent of the value of stored crops. The bankers, brokers and other gamblers will holler their heads off that that "can't be done," and it probably won't be done, despite the demands of the socialistic hayseeds of North Dakota, who will doubtless stand hitched just the same.

LAWSON STARTED DOWN THE DARK PATH TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE BY JOHN D.

John R. Lawson, head of the Colorado coal miners, has been denied a new trial by Rockefeller's judge, Granby Hillyer. Lawson was sentenced to life at hard labor at the state penitentiary because Rockefeller's hirelings in Colorado were able to force the courts to do the Oil King's bidding. Before he was taken away to prison Lawson told Rockefeller's most subservient tool, Judge Hillyer, what he thought of him, as follows:

By JOHN R. LAWSON

IT IS PLAIN that nothing I can say or do will change your fixed determination to start me down the dark path to imprisonment for life.

First of all, in the name of the courts, of my country, which I respect, I protest against your right or power to pass judgment against me. It is undeniable in this case that you were appointed to the bench this spring for the trial of myself and my associates, fresh, fresh from the employment of the very coal operators of Colorado and the country, including the Rockefellers, who have pressed and engineered these prosecutions.

Yourself a coal company attorney engaged to assist as a practicing lawyer in the trial of cases arising like mine out of the industrial disturbances of 1913 and 1914, you had no right when challenged to sit, as a trial judge in the case of any striking miner.

You were so deeply prejudiced against me that my case was a travesty of justice from the start. Today the supreme court of Colorado in Denver is reviewing your conduct and yet you refuse to wait another 24 hours for the guidance of that court's decision.

Second, you refused to permit the jury to be drawn from the regular jury box provided by law and you ordered an open venire. This method was exactly adapted to procure what none were surprised to discover, a hand picked jury of coal company partisans.

Nothing was to be permitted to stand in the way, and it is significant that even jury so elected refused to convict me until a bailiff selected by you, according to affidavits on file in this court, tortured a jurymen with manufactured reports of the dangerous illness of the juror's wife, and as a final stroke warned the jury that under your orders that jury would have nothing further to eat until they rendered their verdict.

May I ask whether judicial travesty is not the right description of such proceedings?

LABOR REVOLTS UNDER GROWING WAR BURDEN

Labor's growing unrest under the burden of war is being shown in the strike of 200,000 coal miners in Wales, in spite of the threat of the British government to imprison the strikers; and the threatened strike in the Krupp works, at Essen, Germany, where the Kaiser turns out his great war engines.

The careful and extreme measures taken by both the German and British governments have succeeded up to the present time in keeping the men at their tasks at home, no less necessary than the bloody labors of the men in the trenches. But the breaking point seems to have arrived. The men are ready to revolt against the cruel conditions imposed upon them, in order to keep the war machine in action, and this may result in a revolt against the war itself.

In England the capitalist press charges that the strike of the munitions factories in New England may be shut down following the walk-out of the machinists and metal workers at the Remington Arms Co., at Bridgeport, Conn. While the war munition kings are making fortunes by turning out supplies for the allies, they refuse to give the workers an increase in their wages. The result may be that the manufacture of war supplies will be seriously hampered.

The national congress of the Socialist party of France, at which all the Socialist members of the Cabinet were present, unanimously adopted extended resolutions.

The resolutions declared that the party sought, with the remainder of the nation and with the nation's allies, "the liberation of the territory of heroic and loyal Belgium and the

AGITATION FOR PEACE GROWING IN GERMANY

Reports from London declare that a private dispatch from Berlin, which was passed by the German censor, says that excitement is growing rapidly among the German population on account of Socialist pamphlets demanding a rapid conclusion of the war owing to the increasing prices of all foodstuffs. Martial law will be declared all over Germany to suppress all demonstrations.

invaded regions of France, as well as justice for Alsace and Lorraine.

Plan Basis of Peace.

"Today," the resolutions could read, "after eleven months of war the Socialist party of France is unable to conceive of an enduring peace that is not based upon the following:

"1. Nationalist principles, including the willingness to abandon all policies of annexation, and the re-establishment of the right line, not in the oppressed peoples of Europe to dispose themselves and return to the nation from which they were brutally separated.

"2. Absolute respect for the political and economic independence of nations.

"3. Organization of obligatory arbitration, permitting also the limitation of armaments; democratic control of engagements entered into by governments and an international police."

WILL PAY THE FINE.

The capitalist press announce a few lines that the Savings of Danbury, Conn., on July paid to D. E. Lowe & Co. \$ as part of the judgment of \$2 ordered by the United States court in the Danbury Hatters' gation. The sum represents debt of individual hatters, attached to the suit was first instituted 1902. Other banks where the hatters' money is tied up, will so make payments to the company it said.

The Hatters' Union is also seeking to pay off the huge fine levied against it by levying an assessment of one per cent on the wages of the members of the organization. And while the hatters are striving to pay off this huge debt to capitalism, John R. Lawson is rotting in his prison cell in Colorado. Let us surely subside when it will submit to such tyrannical outrages.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST 4 YEARS 5

THAT LABOR-DAY EDITION COMING

The best issue of The American Socialist was the one that appeared on Labor Day last year. The 1915 Labor Day issue of The American Socialist will be even better. It will just the thing for distribution at your Labor Day celebration. Order your bundle now. The cost of bundle orders will be \$5 per 1,000; \$2.50 for 500 and 50 cents per 100.

The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

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Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Second-class matter, July 21, 1911, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

BUNDLE RATES. Bundle Rates One Year to One Address—4 copies, \$1; 8 copies, \$2; 10 copies, \$2.50; 25 copies, \$6.25; 50 copies, \$12.50; 100 copies, \$25.00. Bundle Rates of Any Issue—1,000, \$5; 500, \$2.50; 200, \$1; 100, 50 cents.

SATURDAY, JULY 24th, 1913.

Our Slogan

ORGANIZE FOR 1916!

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth knowing. It is all the news that you need to know. It is all the news that you need to know.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

Thomas A. Edison has accepted offer of \$100,000 for his rights in the Edison Electric Light Company.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Two more ships survive attempts to destroy them by fire bombs as officials of the Navy and Atlantic Transport Lines develop.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

General strike at all Bridgeport, Conn., factories may be called off by the American Federation of Labor.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

General strike at all Bridgeport, Conn., factories may be called off by the American Federation of Labor.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Chicago prohibits coal law system extending over 25 years with result that \$500,000 in fees are now missing.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SUNDAY, JULY 19.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SUNDAY, JULY 26.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

German and Austrian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of the Russian front.

The Socialists and other progressive elements have forced through the Parliament of Norway a bill to nationalize all moving picture theatres. They will be owned by the general government and operated by the various municipalities. Quite naturally, the movie magnates are not pleased with the action, as there has been big profit in the business, and they are setting up a big yowl about "State socialism," "destroying incentive," and so forth.

THE BEAST AND THE DIPLOMA

By BEN B. LINDSEY

NOTE.—Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the juvenile court in Denver, wrote a book showing the corruption of the nation's political life by big business. He called it "The Beast and the Diplomat." Several pages of this book contain some very interesting reading at this time when Rockefeller gold has succeeded in driving Prof. Brewster from the University of Colorado. This is what Lindsey says of "The Beast and the Diplomat":

A NEW ENGLAND philosopher

has said that the great virtue of a college education is to teach a man how un-availing it is. I have never been taught that. I have always had an envy of those men who have been able to live four years of their youth among the ideals of a university, protected from the disillusionments of the world, novitiates of culture and the liberal mind, happy among the lecture room and campus. It has always seemed to me that my life had been spiritually orphaned by this loss of an alma mater. And when—just after my re-election in the spring of 1904—the Denver University, through its chancellor, the Reverend Henry Augustus Buchtel, offered to confer an honorary degree upon me, I felt as humbly flattered as if I were a quondam street urch whom some almost noble family now wished to adopt. (Intellectual snobbery? No doubt of it!)

On the night that my degree was to be conferred upon me I went proudly to the Commencement exercises in the Trinity Methodist Church. Mr. W. G. Evans, president of the tramway company, had been showing a new interest in the Juvenile Court and had sent me word, through a friend, that he thought my work for the children ought to be publicly recognized by the university. I knew that the university had been founded by Mr. Evans' father, and that Mr. Evans himself had assisted it with large and frequent contributions. I knew that Dean Shattuck of the university had been a friend of my father's, and that he had thought of me as a member of the character convention that betrayed the city to the corporations, and that he had not opposed the betrayal. But all this meant nothing to me. The college had remained in my thought as a thing of the past, a thing of the past, a thing of the past.

The church, of course, was crowded—crowded with the young men and women of the college and their fond parents. I looked at them from the platform and saw their happiness, and knew that they were happy because they were receiving my patent of intellectual nobility.

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TO THE QUITTER

By JOHN M. WORK

SO YOU are tired and discouraged and propose to lie down and quit.

Just when things are coming our way all over the United States.

When the newspapers are devoting a large amount of space to us.

When the newspapers are compelled to give us attention.

When we are drawing the fire from the biggest batteries the enemy has.

When our elected officials have commanded respect.

When a presidential campaign is coming on in which we should all do our duty and reach another mile post on the way to the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

In the face of all this, you propose to lie down.

Well—good-bye!

MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

Last Year 54,290
Off 1,557
On 52,483
This Week 58,859
Loss 981

THE 5,000 PLEDGE.

SOCIALISTS all over the country are awakening to the necessity of building up the circulation of The American Socialist.

Those whose names are famous in the movement like Frank and Kate O'Hare, Arthur LeBeau and Adolph Germer as well as the hard plugging Jimmy Higginess have responded. Many have sent in cheering messages.

What we are asking of the friends of The American Socialist is comparatively little. One 25 cent subscription a week is not hard to obtain. Five thousand such subscriptions every week would soon make The American Socialist the greatest weekly newspaper in the world.

Not all the Jimmy Higginesses can buy 40 or 50 sub-cards in advance like Comrades O'Hare and LeBeau have done but all can send in their one subscription week.

Let us have 5,000 pledges.

Here are some other comrades who send in signed pledges:

Allice Eddy, Ark.
Freda Hogan, Ark.
R. L. Lynch, Kans.
B. Hicknell, Okla.
C. R. Sausby, N. D.
George Myers, Mich.
Dr. A. H. Green, Ohio.
Gertrude H. Price, Ill.
Joseph Kardong, Minn.
Gus Anderson, Ia.
M. L. Beck, Minn.
Philip L. Klein, N. J.
Clay Long, Ind.
Mrs. E. A. Ufford, Minn.

ROLL OF HONOR

"Old age and poverty does not prevent me from doing what I want to do. Here is \$1 for a year's subscription." WILLIAM HINCHOLIFF, Pa.

"I like The American Socialist and it is doing a great work." G. W. BAKER, Tenn.

"I think you can rely on me for four cards per month now. I surely will do all I can to keep the party paper going and will keep it before the branch also." GEORGE SCHLESINGER, Ohio.

J. F. HARRIS, Pennsylvania, brings in 13 volunteers to join the ranks.

Another brigade of 13 follows right after with a captain from TWIN LAKES, OOO.

L. PIERKES, Pennsylvania, brings into his eight comrade will take their place on the firing line.

GUST SKOAG, Illinois, appears this week with 14 volunteers who are willing to give the "off" a good wallop.

SAMUEL BLOOM, Ohio, entices a Jew-Italian, German and a negro comrade to lend their aid to the "Off" army.

I. ORTCHOFF, Michigan, does his bit. He brings in 10 volunteers who are ready to combat the enemy.

S. E. BEERS, Minnesota, says he is not too old to boost the best cause on earth. He has 76 years so he buys \$1 worth of ammunition for some one else to use.

F. E. GREEN, New York, induces 6 comrades to join the 5,000 Brigade.

A comrade from Philadelphia, Pa., sends 10 volunteers on to join The American Socialist ranks.

EDWARD WHITELEY, a West Virginia comrade enters with 6 new converts to the cause.

PHILIP ROSEN, New York City, is here with 7 names. He is sending in some of these names in his capacity as Organizer of Branch No. 3 of that city.

HENRY BARNARD, New York: "Too bad the Off's got hold of the situation." He brings in 10 volunteers who are ready to combat the enemy.

FRANK SEIDEL, Illinois, appears with a little army of his own consisting of 15 faithful comrades.

CHARLES H. DITTMER, Alaska, orders 43 worth of ammunition (sub-cards).

W. J. BOWLER, acting Prime Minister of British Columbia, engaged in a debate with Jack Harrington, a well-known Socialist, at Vancouver, B. C. The subject was the workmen's compensation bill that is pending in the Provincial Legislature. The big hall in which the meeting was held was packed to the doors and both speakers were given close attention and their discussion was of great educational value.

That man Roosevelt is bound to break into public print by hook or crook. Now he is warning his capitalist friends in pretty plain language. "If you do not pass labor legislation and carry out certain social reforms," says the great man, "you will soon face a great political revolt of the workers and ultimately an avalanche of socialism." That ought to scare the plutocrats into making some concessions, but will it?

Because they can't stand the expense of living in Madison any longer and devoting their time to their official duties, the eight Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature have announced that they will introduce a resolution requesting the park surrounding \$5,000,000 capitol building for lodging purposes the privilege of erecting a tent in for themselves during the remainder of the session. The Socialist members are mechanics of limited means and all have spent the \$500 compensation received as members of the legislature. The session is just entering on its seventh month, and the date of final adjournment is not yet in sight.

DIRTY WORK

By JOHN MACY

A FRIEND of mine whose annual income is at least twenty-five thousand dollars has bought a farm. He has rebuilt the house and planted the grounds with things lovely and useful. The other day five of us drove out to see him, five sons of luxury in a plutocratic motor car. As we pulled up his driveway, he stepped from behind a clump of shrubbery. His face and throat dripped with perspiration, his hair was tousled, his trousers and boots were befouled, and he carried a dungfork on which he leaned in an attitude of labor at ease while he grinned at our bawler. He showed us a vegetable garden which he had planted himself, hundreds of fruit trees which he had helped to set out, and a stone wall which he had laid at odd moments all alone while his men were busy with other tasks. He is a man of great physical vigor and there is no doubt that his muscular efforts have been truly creative, something more than the dabbling of the gentleman amateur.

Why at the approach of these friends did he not run away to wash and dress? Because he was proud of his work, proud of the evidential muck, proud of his Tolstoyan picturesque uncleanness. He was proud because the work was his, because it was done for itself and for himself, because it was not commercial to do it. There was no social stigma upon it. Suppose that this pretty farm belonged to another gentleman, and that he, our friend, having lost his fortune, had been obliged by hunger to sell the labor of his hands. And suppose that he, once prosperous, now reduced to the position of a hired man, had seen us rolling up in a motor car. Would he have stepped forth to meet us, swinging his dungfork with obvious pride, or would he have slunk off behind the barn? In the supposed case the kind of work the quantity of work would have been the same as in the actual case; no more dirty, no more degrading as a physical activity.

I HAVE just read some wonderful letters from a French scholar in his impetuous and that anarchist, a psychologist, a philosopher. His descriptive phrases flash against a cold blue irony. The fine-handed man of books, who has never known real poverty or physical hardship, is now Corporal X, up to his waist in filth. With the same simplicity the French mind he records the filth, and behind the recorded horror he intimates the indescribable. His letters are proof that his delicate imagination has not been coarsened by weeks of wallowing in muck. He has no sense of heroics. His speculative mind is calm and cheerful, sustained by a sort of realistic wisdom. It is no disgrace for this cultivated professor to be a muddy corporal, the equal of city workmen and peasants. Society honors the man who plunges into the nastiness of war. If our professor survives, an exquisite lady will kiss him. His mother will be proud to wash. His mother, who made sacrifices to put him through the university and watched him rise to the top of his profession, may be breaking her heart at the thought of his danger, but she is not grieving because her son is a failure, sunk to the low levels of labor.

Imagine a time of peace. Paris is being rebuilt. A great sewer is under construction. Behold our professor at work in the pit with the other diggers. His unhappy mother must account to herself for a son who has not got on in the world. The exquisite lady will be listening to another lover. Yet the sewer is more useful than the trench. And the work of building it is less disgusting. Labor ceases after a few hours, and there are baths near and clean clothes for the evening. What is the difference between a shovel in peaceful Paris and a shovel on a bloody frontier?

SHALL TRUTH BE SUPPRESSED?

By ADOLPH GERMER

THE capitalist class will stop short of nothing in the mad effort to keep the truth from being known. Every atom of influence is to be used to keep the verbatim records compiled by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations from being published.

This in itself is an indictment against capitalism. If the whole career of our plutocrats is not one of infamy, why, then, do they oppose publishing the work of the Commission?

The reason is obvious. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission, pulled off their mask and the "Law and Order" howlers were seen in their true light. The finger of guilt for the countless crimes that have been committed in the industrial world is now pointing in the direction of Wall Street and 26 Broadway, the Home of Standard Oil. The trail of human blood that has been shed in the innumerable struggles between capital and labor leads directly to Standard Oil and its allies. And this corollary must resist anything that will shed light on the criminal household.

IN THE efforts to suppress the information gathered by the Industrial Commission, the capitalists cram their oft repeated lie, that organized labor is a breeder of violence, down their own throats. If organized labor is the breeder of violence, it should be easily proven and in that event why should the "respectable" endeavor to suppress that fact?

Organized Labor is insisting that the work of the Commission be published, and if it were possible, to be placed in the hands of everyone who can and has the time to read.

If "benevolent" capitalists have clean hands, why do they fail to join in the request of organized labor?

Here Labor must assert itself. We too must bring pressure to bear, insisting that the work of the Commission SHALL be published and made accessible.

EVERY labor organization, every branch and local of the Socialist party should send resolutions, petitions, or letters to their respective members of Congress demanding that they use their voice and votes in favor of publishing the work of the Commission.

This action should be supplemented by personal letters from everyone who can write.

Let Congress know that we are determined to have the truth.

If our desires and determinations are not to be heeded by the "friends" we elect and pay, it is well that this fact be impressed on us that we might learn to place affairs in our own hands.

The difference is in the social relation.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

By MAX S. HAYES

A six-hour workday has been incorporated as a plank in the platform of the New Zealand Socialist party, which is the political expression of the Federation of Labor unions, and is controlled by trade unionists. The demand is meeting with popular favor and will be one of the leading issues in the next national election. The New Zealanders claim there is now enough machinery with which to do the work of their country to satisfy all reasonable human wants in six hours. Of course, they don't take into consideration the demands of the big capitalists that they should have more millions of wealth than they can use, as such claims are not considered reasonable. It's different here in America, where Big Biz tells us what to do—and we do it, generally.

Regularization of industry, establishment of public employment exchanges, systematic distribution of public work, prevention or absorption of surplus labor, unemployment insurance, and constructive care of the unemployed, are the six steps proposed in a practical program for the prevention of unemployment just issued in a 20-page report by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association of Unemployment, from the association's headquarters at 131 East 23rd street, New York. "The time is past," says Dr. Andrews, "when the problem of unemployment could be disposed of either by ignoring it, as was the practice until recent years in America, or by attributing it to mere laziness and inefficiency. We are beginning to recognize that the causes of unemployment are not so much individual and due to the shiftlessness of 'won't works' as social and inherent in our present method of industrial organization."

John Murray, the labor writer who has returned from investigation of conditions in Mexico, sums up the situation in trite language. "Scratch an interventionist," says Murray, "and you will be pretty sure to find an employer and union-buster." Murray says Mexican working people are organizing at a rapid rate despite all obstacles and gaining improvements as a consequence.

Once more Western cities in Kansas, Oklahoma, the two Dakotas and other States are overrun with unemployed workers and the authorities are wondering what to do with them. The men were lured into those sections by the glowing announcements that there was much work to be done in the harvest fields and by the promises held forth by the employment agencies.

Still another daily labor paper will be started in Australia. A company has been formed and the new publication will be established in some city in the State of West Australia. This will make eight labor dailies in operation in that country.

The world is ruled by anarchy under the name of government, and by lawlessness under the guise of law.

The attempt of the Socialists of Prussia to initiate a proposition to establish fair representation in the National Parliament from that State has met with failure. It requires the signatures of 15 members of the Prussian Legislature to secure a vote on the matter of redistributing and, as there are but 10 Socialists in the Legislature and none of the members of other parties would sign, the plan had to be abandoned. Yet the Junkers continue to rave about "national unity," "loyalty to the Fatherland," etc., but they don't want to hear anything now or in the future about dealing justly with the masses. Maybe the latter will have something to say later, and pretty emphatic at that.

REBELS IN THE NAVY

By J. W. LENTZ

The Marblehead was sent to Pichalique for coal. The arrangements for coaling were so bad that as I remember it, it would have taken something like forty-eight hours to coal a small cruiser. There was one lighter, and that had to be loaded by the men themselves. As for size, the lighter was not too large to be towed by a small steam launch. The captain was determined there should be no rest until the ship was coaled, without, however, saying as much to the men.

The men worked all day and into the night, waiting for the sound of retreat. I think it was 11 o'clock when the men began to wonder what the matter was. They worked on indifferently for a while; then suddenly the shovels began to fly overboard. It was too dark to identify the rebels, and, anyway, there were too many of them. The captain decided it was time to quit. The men who had thrown their shovels overboard might do worse things.—From The Chicago Tribune.

INCREASING WAGES.

The Chicago street car workers, 15,000 of them, recently went on strike. After two and one-half days the matters in controversy were sent to arbitration. Some of the things the award of a wage increase means to them are:

Chicago car employees will be best paid in the United States.

Three cents an hour adds \$93.60 yearly to the pay envelope.

For all surface lines employees an estimated \$1,700,000 will be added to the pay roll.

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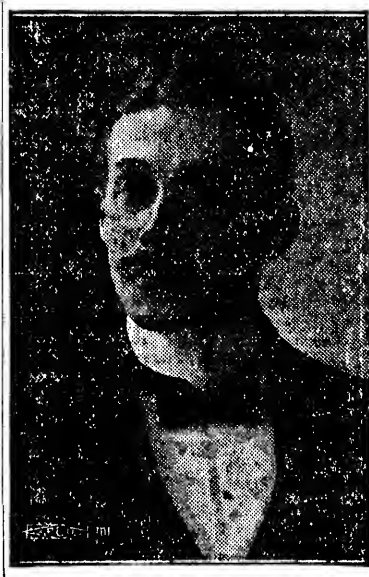
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GEORGE H. GOEBEL

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